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<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US93/00991 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 28 January 1993 (28.01.93)  <b>(30) Priority data:</b> 827,387                      29 January 1992 (29.01.92)    US 891,654                      29 May 1992 (29.05.92)        US  <b>(71) Applicant:</b> DUKE UNIVERSITY [US/US]; Erwin Road, Durham, NC 27706 (US).  <b>(72) Inventors:</b> NEVINS, Joseph, R. ; 100 York Place, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (US). CHELLAPPAN, Srikumar, C. ; 331 S. LaSalle Street, #23E, Durham, NC 27705 (US).  <b>(74) Agents:</b> SIBLEY, Kenneth, D. et al.; Bell, Seltzer, Park & Gibson, P.O. Drawer 34009, Charlotte, NC 28234 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, CA, JP, NZ, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>
<b>(54) Title:</b> METHOD OF ASSAYING FOR THE ONCOGENIC STATE OF CELLS  <b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>The present invention provides methods for detecting the oncogenic state of cells by detecting the complex formation between the E2F transcription factor and the retinoblastoma (Rb) protein. The diagnostic assay is carried out by collecting a cell sample and then detecting free E2F which indicates the loss of Rb function of the cells. The oncogenic activation of the cell is detected by determination of a mutation in the E2F gene sequence, the method comprises collecting a sample cell from a subject, then amplifying the E2F gene sequence and then detecting the presence or absence of the mutation that prevents the E2F transcription factor code by the gene sequence from binding to the Rb protein.</p>		

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## METHOD OF ASSAYING FOR THE ONCOGENIC STATE OF CELLS

This invention was made with Government support under grant number GM 26765 from the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights to this invention.

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### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the use of the E2F transcription factor to detect oncogenic activation events of cells in bioassays and diagnostic assays.

### Background of the Invention

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The product of the retinoblastoma susceptibility gene (RB1), a 110 kD nuclear protein, has been implicated in the etiology of a variety of human tumors. In addition to rare retinoblastomas, alteration of RB1 function is likely a major contributing factor in the development of cervical carcinomas. In the majority of cervical carcinomas, the inactivation of the function of

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the Rb protein is a consequence of the ability of a product of the human papillomavirus gene E7 product to form a complex with Rb.

Until now, the normal function of the Rb protein has been unknown. It has been clear that viral oncoproteins such as adenovirus E1A, SV40 T antigen, and human papillomavirus E7 can target the Rb protein, forming a physical complex that has been believed inactive with respect to Rb function. See Dyson et al., *Science* 243, 934-937 (1989); Whyte et al., *Nature* 334, 124-129 (1988); DeCaprio et al., *Cell* 54, 275-283 (1988). It is also believed that this action of E7 is likely an important event in the development of a majority of human cervical carcinomas. Scheffner et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88, 5523-5527 (1991). Therefore, therapeutic strategies to intervene in this process would be directed at disrupting this interaction, resulting in a release of Rb so as to allow it to return to its normal function. Until now, this normal function has been unknown. The present invention is based upon our ongoing research in this area.

#### Summary of the Invention

We have found that a normal cellular target for Rb is the E2F transcription factor. Since the interaction of E2F with the Rb protein can be readily measured, this finding makes possible bioassays to measure the effectiveness of therapeutic strategies directed at preventing the disruption of the Rb-E2F complex. Moreover, given that the interaction of E2F with Rb appears to be an important aspect of Rb function as a tumor suppressor protein, assay for E2F is also useful as a diagnostic method for cancer.

A first aspect of the present invention is a diagnostic assay for detecting the oncogenic state, with respect to the action of the RB protein, in a human or animal cell. The assay comprises, first, collecting a

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cell sample and then detecting free E2F or the E2F-Rb complex in the cell sample. The presence of free E2F indicates the loss of RB function in the cells (and hence oncogenic activation) and the appearance of E2F-Rb complex indicates a return to normal Rb function.

A second aspect of the present invention is a bioassay for screening test compounds for the ability to reverse or inhibit the oncogenic activation of cells. The assay involves the use of E2F to measure the release of Rb from complexes with viral oncoproteins such as E7. Reagents that may disrupt such a complex can be screened in conjunction with E2F, ultimately measuring the formation of the E2F-Rb complex. The assay is simple, fast and efficient. Moreover, since it reflects the normal function of the Rb protein, this is not only a simple bioassay, but it is also a relevant assay. The assay comprises, first contacting (e.g., by adding) a test compound to an aqueous solution (e.g., a cell extract solution) that contains a complex of the Retinoblastoma (Rb) protein and a viral oncoprotein such as E7, preventing the interaction of Rb with the E2F transcription factor. The release of Rb from the complex with the viral oncoprotein is then scored by the addition of E2F (e.g., partially purified E2F) and assay (i.e., determining) the formation of the E2F-Rb complex. Subsequently, the assay would involve contacting a test compound to an intact cell capable of producing a complex of the Retinoblastoma (Rb) protein and the E2F transcription factor, and wherein the cell contains a virus expressing a viral oncoprotein capable of disrupting the complex, followed by detecting the loss of free E2F in the cell and the appearance of the E2F-Rb complex. The appearance of the E2F-Rb complex indicates the loss of oncogenic activation of the cell by the test compound.

A third aspect of the present invention is a method for detecting, in a human or animal subject, the oncogenic activation of a cell caused by a mutation in

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the E2F gene sequence. The method comprises, first, collecting a sample cell from the subject, then amplifying the E2F gene sequence in the sample cell, and then detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in the E2F gene sequence which prevents the E2F transcription factor coded for by the amplified gene sequence from binding to the retinoblastoma protein. The presence of such a mutation indicates the oncogenic activation of the sample cell.

A fourth aspect of the present invention is a DNA binding assay for detecting compounds useful for inhibiting cell proliferation. The assay comprises combining a test compound with a solution containing E2F and a DNA sequence which binds E2F, and then detecting whether or not the test compound inhibits the binding of E2F to said DNA sequence. The inhibition of binding indicates that the test compound may be useful for inhibiting cell proliferation. This assay may be carried out *in vitro* or *in vivo*.

The foregoing and other objects and aspects of the present invention are explained in detail in the Figures, Detailed Description and Examples set forth below.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows that extracts of U937 cells contain multiple E2F complexes. (Left) Dissociation by deoxycholate. (Right) Sequence specificity of DNA binding.

Figure 2 shows that an E2F complex contains the RB Protein. (A) The U937 extract was assayed for E2F binding as in Figure 1. (B) Separate E2F complexes contain RB and cyclin A.

Figure 3 shows that the E2F-RB complex is not detected in RB negative cells. (A) A U937 whole-cell extract was immunoprecipitated with the RB-Ab1 monoclonal

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antibody. (B) Immunoprecipitation of extracts of RB<sup>+</sup> and RB<sup>-</sup> cells.

Figure 4 shows that the RB protein copurifies with E2F. (A) A U937 whole-cell extract was chromatographed on a heparin-agarose column. (B) Western blot assay of samples from affinity purification. (C) RB is specifically retained on the E2F column.

Figure 5 shows that the underphosphorylated form of RB is in the E2F complex.

Figure 6 shows that the Adenovirus E1A protein can dissociate the E2F-RB complex. (A) Schematic depiction of the structure of the wild-type E1A 12S cDNA and the 928 mutant cDNA. (B) Assays for E1A dissociation of the E2F-RB complex. (C) Immunoprecipitation assays.

Figure 7 shows that the HPV E7 protein can dissociate the E2F-Rb Complex.

Figure 8 shows that the E2F-Rb complex is reduced or absent from a variety of human cervical carcinoma cell lines. (A) Gel retardation assays. (B) Co-immunoprecipitation assays.

#### Detailed Description of the Invention

As noted above, the present invention provides a diagnostic assay for detecting the state of Rb function in cells, as measured by the interaction with the E2F transcription factor. This comprises first, collecting a cell sample and then assaying the state of E2F in the cell sample, the presence of free E2F indicating the loss of Rb function. The cells can be those of any tissue, including (but not limited to) cervical, retina, bone, lung, bladder, prostate, mammary, and white blood cells. Cervical cells are particularly preferred.

The basis for the assay relies on the ability of E2F to interact with the Rb protein, producing a readily detectable DNA binding complex. Therefore, the efficiency of a procedure that attempts to disrupt the interaction of a viral oncoprotein with Rb, releasing Rb,

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can be assessed by assaying for the formation of the E2F-Rb complex. The step of measuring or detecting free E2F may be carried out by any suitable technique, including (but not limited to) immunoassay (i.e., with an antibody  
5 which specifically binds to free E2F), affinity binding assay, (i.e., with a binding partner other than an antibody), and gel retardation assay. Gel retardation may be carried out in accordance with known techniques, see, e.g., A. Yee et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 9, 578-585  
10 (1989); S. Bagchi et al., supra, but typically involves the steps of incubation of a cell extract with a radioactive DNA fragment that contains the binding sequence of E2F. Non-specific DNA binding is eliminated by the inclusion of an excess of DNA from calf thymus or salmon  
15 sperm. The formation of a specific DNA-protein complex is assayed by electrophoresis of the sample in a non-denaturing (native) polyacrylamide gel followed by autoradiography.

The present invention also provides a bioassay  
20 for screening test compounds for the ability to inhibit the oncogenic activation of cells, with the assay comprising contacting a test compound (e.g., a protein, peptide, or small organic compound) to a cell extract derived from a cell that contains a virus expressing a  
25 viral oncoprotein that complexes with the Rb protein, preventing the interaction of Rb with E2F in the cell. Upon addition of the test compound, the release of Rb from the complex with the viral oncoprotein is measured by the addition of E2F followed by an assay for the  
30 formation of the E2F-Rb complex. The formation of the E2F-Rb complex is thus an indication of the release of the functional Rb protein from the previous interaction with the viral oncoprotein. The ability of the test compound to disrupt the Rb-viral oncoprotein interaction,  
35 allowing Rb to complex with E2F, can also be measured in an intact cell. Any suitable cells can be employed, with human cells preferred; any suitable virus, such as



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adenovirus or human papillomavirus, may be employed. The cells should be ones which can be infected with a virus as given above, e.g., human cervical cells infected with the human papillomavirus. The detecting step may be carried out in the same manner as given above.

The diagnostic method set forth above is adapted to detect oncogenic activation caused by a variety of factors, particularly infection with a virus. However, those skilled in the art will appreciate that, if oncogenic activation can be caused by an external factor (i.e., viral infection) which disrupts the E2F-Rb complex, or by mutation of Rb leading to disruption of the E2F-Rb complex, then oncogenic activation can also be caused by a mutation in the E2F gene sequence which disrupts E2F-Rb complex formation. Hence, a diagnostic assay can comprise collecting a sample cell from a human or animal subject, then amplifying the E2F gene sequence in said sample cell by means such as the polymerase chain reaction process, and then detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in the E2F gene sequence which prevents the E2F transcription factor coded for by the gene sequence from binding to the Rb protein. Subjects and cells employed in this method may be the same as given in connection with the diagnostic method described above. The PCR process can be carried out in accordance with known techniques. See, e.g., K. Mullis, U.S. Patents Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202 (the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference). Purified E2F transcription factor is known. See A. Yee et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 9, 578-585 (1989). The E2F gene sequence is identified and isolated in accordance with known techniques, such as by producing sufficient quantities of purified E2F transcription factor to obtain the amino acid sequence of at least a portion thereof and then probing a genomic DNA or cDNA library with a labelled degenerate oligonucleotide probe which codes for the amino acid sequence to obtain the DNA sequence. See,

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e.g., F.-K. Lin, DNA Sequences Encoding Erythropoietin, U.S. Patent No. 4,703,008 (the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference); see also K. Jacobs et al., Isolation and Characterization of Genomic and cDNA clones of Human Erythropoietin, *Nature* 313, 806-810. PCR primers for the E2F gene are made from the E2F gene sequence in accordance with known techniques. See, e.g., K. Mullis, *supra*.

The basic premise of the DNA binding assay noted above is to utilize the E2F transcription factor as an assay system to screen for compounds that may have utility in the inhibition of cell proliferation. Two assays may be employed for the screening of compounds that may inhibit E2F transcriptional function. The first assay involves an *in vitro* measurement of the functional capacity of the E2F factor. Since E2F is a DNA binding protein, and this activity can be readily measured in a simple *in vitro* assay, such an assay scores for the capacity of a test compound to inhibit the ability of E2F to form a specific DNA-protein complex. The assay consists of mixing a preparation of purified E2F with a radiolabeled DNA fragment containing the E2F binding sequence, and then scoring for specific binding by a gel retardation assay. Compounds that inhibit the ability of E2F to bind to DNA are then further screened for specificity by assaying against other DNA binding proteins. The purification of E2F is accomplished by an established procedure using extracts of HeLa cells as the source, and the assay of E2F by gel retardation procedures follows established methods. See A yee et al., *supra*. Moreover, the assay method is not limited to gel retardation methods. Additional assays can involve more simple filter retention or retention on immobilized beads. With these assays, the test compounds are again assayed for their ability to inhibit the binding of E2F to the specific DNA sequence. A control assay would involve the use of a different DNA binding protein.

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A second DNA binding assay for E2F activity scores the *in vivo* function of E2F as a transcriptional activator. A variety of previous experiments have shown that the E2F binding sites can function as essential promoter elements in transfection assays. This assay consists of measuring the activity of a test gene (for instance, the chloramphenical acetyltransferase (CAT) gene) that is under the control of an E2F-dependent promoter. A stable cell line is constructed that contains the assay gene. The assay gene can be any of several that are readily measured and that are sensitive (for instance, the CAT gene or the luciferase gene). Such a cell line is then used to screen compounds that will inhibit the activity of the promoter, thus reflecting inhibition of E2F activity. A control cell line can be constructed that is identical to the test cell but contained a mutation in the E2F sites such that the promoter would not depend on E2F. An additional control cell line can be constructed that contained the identical test gene but under the control of a distinct transcription factor. In this way, specificity for E2F can be easily established. Further, although the use of a stable cell line would be the simplest form of the assay, it is also possible that the level of expression of the test gene would not be sufficiently high to provide appropriate sensitivity. In this case, transient transfection assays could be employed, using the same test genes, to assay for the inhibitory capacity of the compounds. This test is more laborious but does have the potential for automation, thus allowing for efficiency.

The present invention is explained in greater detail in the following non-limiting Examples. In these Examples, "RPMI" means "Roswell Park Memorial Institute", "DMEM" means "Dulbecco's Minimum Essential Medium", "HEPES" means (N-[2-Hydroxyethyl]piperazine-N'-[2-ethane sulfonic acid]), "PMSF" means phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, "EGTA" means ethylene glycol-bis ( $\beta$ -amino ethyl

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ether), N,N,N',N'-tetra acetic acid, "EDTA" means "ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid", "DTT" means dithiothreitol, "BSA" means "bovine serum albumin", "μg" means "micrograms", "mM" means "millimolar", "hr" means "hours",  
5 "min" means "minutes", and temperatures are given in degrees Centigrade unless otherwise indicated.

## EXAMPLE 1

The E2F Transcription Factor is a  
Cellular Target for the Rb Protein

## 10 EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Cells. U937 and Jurkat cells were maintained as suspension cultures in RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% fetal calf serum. EJ carcinoma cells and the J82 and MGHU-5 retinoblastoma cell lines were maintained as  
15 monolayers in DMEM containing 10% fetal calf serum.

Preparation of Extracts. Whole-cell extracts were prepared in accordance with standard techniques. See, e.g., S. Bagchi et al., *Cell* 63, 659-669 (1990).

E2F Assays. The assay of E2F-binding activity  
20 by gel retardation is carried out in accordance with standard techniques. See, e.g., A. Yee et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.* 9, 578-585 (1989); S. Bagchi et al., *supra*. Assays contained 15 μg of whole-cell extract and 0.5 ng of <sup>32</sup>P-labeled DNA probe, which was a EcoRI-HindIII fragment  
25 from the ATF(-) adenovirus E2 promoter plasmid (M. Loeken and J. Brady, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264, 6572-6579 (1989)).

Antibodies. The RB monoclonal antibody Ab1, the RB peptide antiserum Ab2, and the c-fos monoclonal antibody Ab1 were obtained from Oncogene Science. The  
30 cyclin A antiserum is a known rabbit antiserum (J. Pines and T. Hunter, *Cell* 58, 833-846 (1989)), generously provided by J. Pines and T. Hunter. The RB peptide antisera RB138, RB140, and RB147 are known and have been described previously (P. Whyte et al., *Nature* 334, 124-

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129 (1988); R. Bernards et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86, 6474-6478 (1989)).

5           Immunoprecipitations.     Whole-cell extracts  
(100-150  $\mu$ g) were incubated with the RB-Ab1 monoclonal  
antibody or one of the peptide antisera for 1 hr at 4° C  
in a buffer containing 20 mM HEPES (pH 7.9), 40 mM KCl,  
1 mM  $MgCl_2$ , 0.1 mM EGTA, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM DTT, and 3  
mg/ml BSA. The mixtures were then further incubated with  
protein A-Sepharose for 1 hr at 4° C. The beads were  
10   centrifuged and washed four times with 800  $\mu$ l of the same  
buffer and then treated with 6  $\mu$ l of the buffer contain-  
ing 0.8% deoxycholate. The beads were centrifuged, and  
the supernatant was treated with NP-40 and used for an  
E2F DNA-binding assay.

15           DNA Affinity Chromatography.     A whole-cell  
extract was prepared from 3 liters of U937 cells (250 mg  
of protein) and chromatographed on a heparin-agarose  
column in accordance with known techniques. See, e.g.,  
A. S. Yee et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 9, 578-585 (1989).  
20   The material eluting at 600 mM KCl was diluted with 4 vol  
of buffer (20 mM HEPES [pH 7.6], 10% glycerol, 0.1 mM  
EGTA, 0.1 mM DTT, 0.2 mM PMSF) and incubated with 2 mg of  
salmon sperm DNA to block nonspecific DNA binding. This  
preparation was chromatographed on a 1 ml E2F DNA affini-  
25   ty column containing 800  $\mu$ g of the EcoR1-HindIII fragment  
from the ATF(-) adenovirus E2 promoter plasmid (Loeken  
and Brady, *supra*) or a parallel column containing a  
polymerized octamer element (ATTTG-CAT) derived as a  
Ddel-Hinfl fragment from the immunoglobulin heavy chain  
30   enhancer. The column was washed with the same buffer  
containing 100 mM KCl and then eluted with buffer con-  
taining 600 mM KCl. Fractions of 1 ml were collected.

Western Blot Analysis.     Aliquots of whole-cell  
extract or fractions from the affinity purification were  
35   concentrated by TCA precipitation, redissolved in SDS  
sample buffer, and applied to an 8% SDS-polyacrylamide  
gel. After electrophoresis, the separated polypeptides

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were electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose. The blot was incubated with an RB peptide antiserum (RB-Ab2; Oncogene Science) (10 µg/ml) followed by incubation with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated protein A (ABC kit; Vector Laboratories).

#### E1A-Mediated Dissociation of E2F Complexes.

The procedures for the synthesis of wild-type 12S E1A protein and the 928 mutant protein in reticulocyte lysates were carried out in accordance with known techniques. See, e.g., S. Bagchi et al., *Cell* 62, 659-669 (1990).

#### RESULTS.

An E2F-Containing Complex is Recognized by an RB Antibody. The cellular transcription factor E2F, initially identified as a component of the adenovirus E2 promoter transcription complex and a target for trans-activation by E1A (I. Kovesdi et al., *Cell* 45, 219-228 (1986)), is found in all cell types thus far assayed. Although initial experiments utilizing HeLa cell extracts suggested that E2F bound to DNA on its own, recent experiments have shown that E2F is complexed with other cellular factors in most cell types (S. Bagchi et al., *supra*).

Figure 1 shows that extracts of U937 cells contain multiple E2F complexes. Figure 1 (left) shows dissociation by deoxycholate. E2F-binding assays utilized a whole-cell extract (15 µg) prepared from U937 cells and a DNA probe (0.5 ng) that derives from the adenovirus E2 promoter. One-half of the sample was treated with deoxycholate followed by NP-40 prior to the assay for DNA binding. Two major DNA-protein complexes, labeled E2F<sub>c</sub> and E2F<sub>+</sub>, are detected by this assay. An additional, minor complex that migrates between the two major species is not reproducibly observed. If the extract is first treated with deoxycholate and then assayed for E2F binding, the initial complexes are

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converted into a single DNA-protein complex that is typical of the interaction of a free E2F factor with the DNA, based on our previous observations (S. Bagchi et al., *supra*).

5           Figure 1 (right) shows the sequence specificity of DNA binding. E2F binding was assayed on the E2 promoter probe in the presence of 200 ng of cold wild-type competitor DNA or 200 ng of a competitor DNA with a mutation in the E2F recognition site that has previously  
10           been shown to eliminate E2F binding (Hiebert et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86, 3594-3598 (1989)). Competition with a DNA probe containing the wild-type E2F recognition sequence but not a mutant E2F recognition  
15           sequence demonstrates the specificity of the interactions.

          Previous experiments have shown that the adenovirus E1A protein can dissociate E2F-containing complexes, releasing free E2F (S. Bagchi et al., *supra*). Although the precise mechanism for this dissociation has  
20           not been established, one possibility could involve a direct interaction of E1A with the complex, displacing E2F and leaving E1A associated with the protein originally bound to E2F. There are, of course, a number of candidates for the protein that would be left in a  
25           complex with E1A; these are the proteins that are co-immunoprecipitated with E1A in extracts of E1A-expressing cells (S. Yee and P. Branton, *Virology* 147, 142-153 (1985); E. Harlow et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 6, 1579-1589 (1986). Indeed, one such protein, cyclin A, is involved  
30           in an interaction with E2F that is dissociated by the E1A protein (M. Mudryj et al., *Cell* (1991). Of course, the product of RB1 is another E1A-associated protein that is a potential candidate for an E2F-binding protein (Whyte et al., *supra*).

35           Using antibodies that recognize the RB protein, we have tested the U937 extracts for the possible involvement of RB in the formation of the E2F-specific

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complexes. Figure 2 shows that an E2F complex contains the RB protein. In Figure 2(A) the U937 extract was assayed for E2F binding as in Figure 1. Assays were conducted in the presence of a control monoclonal anti-  
5 body that was raised against the c-fos protein (c-fos Ab1; Oncogene Science) (Control) and an RB-specific monoclonal antibody (RB-Ab1; Oncogene Science) ( $\alpha$ Rb). In each case, either a 1:4 (lanes a) or a 1:2 (lanes b) dilution was added. The addition of an RB monoclonal  
10 antibody to the extract did not alter the slowly migrating E2F<sub>c</sub> complex. In sharp contrast, the faster-migrating E2F<sub>c</sub> complex was completely eliminated by the addition of the RB-specific monoclonal antibody, thus indicating that this complex did indeed contain the RB protein. The  
15 addition of a control antibody (a monoclonal specific to the c-fos protein) to the U937 extract prior to the DNA-binding assay did not alter the pattern of E2F complexes.

Separate E2F Complexes Contain RB and Cyclin A.

Our recent experiments have demonstrated that an S phase-specific E2F-complex in NIH 3T3 cells contains the cyclin A protein (M. Mudryj et al., supra). The mobility of  
20 this 3T3 complex is similar to that of the E2F<sub>c</sub> complex detected in the U937 extracts. Indeed, as shown in Figure 2B, the E2F<sub>c</sub> complex does involve an interaction with the cyclin A protein. In Figure 2(b), the U937  
25 extract was again assayed for E2F binding as in Figure 1. Assays were conducted in the presence of normal rabbit serum (NRS) diluted 1:8, the c-fos control monoclonal antibody (Control) diluted 1:2, a rabbit antiserum  
30 specific to the cyclin A protein ( $\alpha$ Cyclin A) diluted 1:16 (left) or 1:8 (right), and the RB-specific monoclonal antibody ( $\alpha$ Rb) diluted 1:4 (left) or 1:2 (right). As before, addition of the RB antibody eliminated the faster-migrating E2F<sub>c</sub> complex but had no effect on the  
35 E2F<sub>c</sub> complex. By contrast, addition of the cyclin A antiserum eliminated the E2F<sub>c</sub> complex but did not affect the E2F<sub>c</sub> complex. It thus appears clear that two dis-



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tinct E2F complexes can be detected in extracts of growing U937 cells; one involves an interaction with the cyclin A protein and another involves the RB protein. Thus, two of the identified E1A-interacting cellular proteins are found in E2F complexes.

The E2F-RB Complex is Not Detected in Several RB-Negative Cell Lines. Further evidence that the E2F<sub>c</sub> complex was recognized by the RB antibody was provided by an immunoprecipitation analysis. The U937 extract was incubated with an RB monoclonal antibody (RB1), and the immunoprecipitated material was washed and then eluted by the addition of deoxycholate. The released material was then assayed for E2F-binding activity in the presence or absence of an E2F competitor DNA. As seen in Figure 3A, specific E2F-binding activity was clearly detected in the material immunoprecipitated with RB1. We have also utilized several RB-specific antisera that were raised against synthetic peptides derived from the RB protein sequence. In Figure 3A, a U937 whole-cell extract was immunoprecipitated with the RB-Ab1 monoclonal antibody. The supernatant after DOC release was treated with NP-40 and assayed for E2F DNA-binding activity. The specificity of the E2F binding assay was demonstrated by performing the assay in the presence or absence of 200 ng of cold probe DNA. (Right) A U937 whole-cell extract was incubated with 10  $\mu$ l of preimmune serum (lanes a) or the corresponding antiserum raised against an RB peptide (lanes b). To demonstrate the specificity of the coprecipitation, the RB antisera were preincubated with 10  $\mu$ g of the corresponding peptide prior to the immunoprecipitation (lanes c). Conditions for the immunoprecipitation were the same as used for the monoclonal antibody.

As shown in Figure 3A, two of the three peptide sera did precipitate E2F activity (lanes b). Moreover, in each case, preimmune antiserum did not coprecipitate E2F (lanes a), and most importantly, the peptide to which the antiserum was raised was able to block the immunopre-

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cipitation (lanes c). That one of the peptide antibodies (RB140) did not immunoprecipitate the complex suggests that this epitope is either hidden in the complex or has an altered conformation when RB is complexed with E2F.

5                Finally, we have assayed for the E2F-RB interaction in other cell extracts, including two cell lines deficient in functional RB activity. Figure 3B shows immunoprecipitation of extracts of RB<sup>+</sup> and RB<sup>-</sup> cells. Immunoprecipitations were carried out as described in (A) using the c-fos monoclonal antibody as a control (lanes C) or the RB-Abl monoclonal antibody (Lanes Rb). Whole-cell extracts were prepared from the indicated cell lines, and 100 µg of each was employed for the assay. As shown in Figure 3B, E2F was coprecipitated with the RB monoclonal antibody from extracts of EJ cells and Jurkat cells as well as the U937 cells. However, we could detect no evidence of E2F coprecipitation from extracts of either J82 cells or MGHU-5 cells, both of which lack functional RB protein (see, e.g., J. Horowitz et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87, 2775-2779 (1990). Interestingly, the RB1 gene is expressed in J82 cells but it encodes a mutant form of the RB protein that also fails to interact with E1A (J. Horowitz et al., *Science* 243, 937-940 (1989)).

25                The RB Protein copurifies with E2F. The experiments presented in Figures 2 and 3 strongly suggest that the RB protein is a component of the E2F<sub>1</sub> complex. As an additional proof of this interaction, we have reversed the procedure; that is, we have isolated the E2F factor and assayed for the presence of the RB protein. Although an E2F-specific antiserum is not available, it is possible to isolate E2F by DNA affinity chromatography and then assay for the presence of a 110 kd polypeptide that is immunoreactive with the RB monoclonal antibody. A whole-cell extract of U937 cells was fractionated through a heparin-agarose column followed by an E2F-specific DNA affinity column. Fractions from the affini-

ty column eluate were assayed for E2F-binding activity and then fractionated on an SDS-polyacrylamide gel for Western blot analysis with the RB antibody.

Figure 4 shows that the RB protein copurifies with E2F. Figure 4(A) shows a U937 whole-cell extract was chromatographed on a heparin-agarose column. The heparin-agarose eluate was incubated with 2 mg of salmon sperm DNA to block nonspecific DNA binding. This preparation was chromatographed on an E2F DNA affinity column. The column was eluted with buffer containing 600 mM KCl, and 1 ml fractions were collected. E2F-binding activity was assayed (as in Figure 1) in 1  $\mu$ l of the whole-cell extract and 3  $\mu$ l of the affinity eluate fractions. Figure 4(B) shows a Western blot assay of samples from affinity purification. The affinity column eluate fractions were concentrated by TCA precipitation, redissolved in SDS sample buffer, and applied to an 8% SDS-polyacrylamide gel. In addition, a 30  $\mu$ l aliquot of the whole-cell extract was also applied to the gel. After electrophoresis, the separated polypeptides were electrophoretically transferred to nitrocellulose. The blot was incubated with an RB peptide antiserum (RB-Ab2; Oncogene Science) at 10  $\mu$ g/ml followed by incubation with horseradish peroxidase-conjugated protein A (ABC kit; Vector Laboratories). Stained marker proteins are in the left lane. Figure 4(C) shows that RB is specifically retained on the E2F column. A U937 whole-cell extract was processed as described in (B) and applied in parallel to an E2F affinity column and an octamer-specific affinity column. The two columns were eluted with 600 mM KCl, and 1 ml fractions were collected. The eluate fractions were TCA precipitated and dissolved in SDS sample buffer, and the entire samples were analyzed. Due to high concentration of protein in the affinity column loading material (HA) as well as the affinity flow through fractions (F), only 10% of the volume of these fractions was applied to

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the gel. Finally, a 30  $\mu$ l aliquot of the whole-cell extract (WCE) was also analyzed.

As can be seen in Figure 4B, the 110 kd RB polypeptide, as detected by the RB1 antibody, is indeed  
5 detected in the affinity column eluate, coinciding with the presence of the E2F<sub>1</sub> complex (Figure 4A). It should also be noted that the recovery of the RB polypeptide in the E2F affinity column eluate is not likely the result of simple nonspecific DNA binding since the sample is  
10 loaded in the presence of a large amount of salmon sperm DNA. This was in fact confirmed by fractionating a U937 extract on two parallel DNA affinity columns, one containing the E2F-binding site and the other containing the octamer element-binding site. As shown in Figure 4C, the  
15 RB protein is again recovered in the E2F affinity eluate but is not recovered in the eluate of the octamer column.

A variety of previous experiments have shown that in extracts of asynchronously growing cells there is a mixture of phosphorylated and unphosphorylated forms of  
20 the RB protein that can be resolved by SDS-PAGE since the phosphorylated forms of the protein migrate more slowly than the unphosphorylated protein. See, e.g., J. DeCaprio et al., *Cell* 58, 1085-1095 (1989). It is apparent from the analysis of Figure 4B that the crude  
25 extract (WCE) contains several species that react with the RB antibody, whereas the affinity column eluate appears to contain a single polypeptide. This is more clearly shown in an independent analysis, with improved gel resolution, in which it is evident that the polypep-  
30 tide in the E2F affinity eluate corresponds to the fastest-migrating species of RB in the whole-cell extract. Figure 5 shows that the underphosphorylated form of RB is in the E2F complex. Samples of the U937 whole-cell extract and the E2F DNA affinity column eluate of  
35 this extract were assayed as in Figure 4B. Thus, E2F does not appear to interact randomly with the population of RB proteins within the cell, but rather, only the un-

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or underphosphorylated form of RB is in a complex with E2F. Since the RB protein becomes phosphorylated as the cell leaves G1 (see, e.g., DeCaprio et al., *supra*), we conclude that the E2F-RB complex must be most prevalent in G1.

E1A Dissociates the E2F-RB Complex. Previous experiments have shown that the adenovirus E1A protein can dissociate E2F-containing complexes, releasing free E2F, and that this activity correlates with the ability of the 12S E1A product to transactivate transcription (Bagchi et al., *supra*). Moreover, the E1A sequences required for this activity correlate with those required for interaction with the RB protein (Bagchi et al., *supra*).

Figure 6 shows that the Adenovirus E1A protein can dissociate the E2F-RB complex. Figure 6(A) gives a schematic depiction of the structure of the wild-type E1A 12S cDNA and the 928 mutant cDNA. Figure 6(B) shows assays for E1A dissociation of the E2F-RB complex. The U937 whole-cell extract (15  $\mu$ g) was incubated with equal amounts (1  $\mu$ l) of a reticulocyte lysate programmed with transcripts of the wild-type E1A 12S cDNA or the 928 mutant. After incubation for 15 min, the extract was assayed for E2F DNA-binding activity by gel retardation. A parallel sample of U937 extract was treated with deoxycholate and assayed for E2F. Figure 6(C) shows immunoprecipitation assays. A U937 whole-cell extract was immunoprecipitated with a control monoclonal or the RB monoclonal antibody as described in the Experimental Procedures given above. Prior to immunoprecipitation with the RB antibody, the extract was incubated for 30 min with 0.8% DOC, or 12  $\mu$ l of control reticulocyte lysate, reticulocyte lysate programmed with the 12S E1A RNA, or reticulocyte lysate programmed with the 928 mutant RNA.

As shown in Figure 6, the 12S E1A product can dissociate the majority of the two major E2F complexes

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found in the U937 cell extract, including the E2F complex that contains the RB protein (E2F<sub>cr</sub>). Moreover, the dissociation of the RB-containing E2F complex is dependent on the CR2 sequence of the E1A protein, as indicated by the failure of the 928 point mutant to dissociate the complex. This conclusion is further supported by immunoprecipitation assays in which the ability of E2F to coimmunoprecipitate with RB was abolished by incubation of the U937 extract with wild-type E1A protein but not the 928 mutant (Figure 6C). Since this CR2 sequence is also required for E1A to form a stable complex with the RB protein (see, e.g., Whyte et al., *supra*), we suggest that at least a part of the proposed inactivation of RB function by E1A is a consequence of the ability of E1A to alter the E2F-RB interaction.

## EXAMPLE 2

### Inactivation of Rb Function in Cervical Carcinoma Cells Coincides With Loss of the E2F-Rb Complex

This experiment explores the role of HPV E7 in targeting the E2F-Rb interaction.

Extracts of the human monocytic cell line U937, as well as several other human cell lines, contain an E2F-Rb complex that can be dissociated by the adenovirus E1A protein, dependent on E1A sequence that is involved in binding to the Rb protein. Using these U937 extracts, the HPV 16 E7 protein was tested for its ability to also dissociate the E2F-Rb complex. The U937 extract contains two specific E2F complexes (not shown). The slow-migrating complex contains the cyclin A protein in association with E2F whereas the fast-migrating complex contains the Rb protein in association with E2F.

Figure 7 shows that the HPV E7 protein can dissociate the E2F-Rb Complex. Extracts of U937 cells were assayed for E2F binding activity in accordance with known techniques. See S. Chellappan et al., Cell 65, 1-9 (1991). The binding assays included a control glutathi-

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one-S-transferase (GST) protein (500 ng), the  $\Delta$ DLYC deletion mutant (GST-DLYC) (500 ng), or increasing amounts (in ng) of the wild type E7 protein (GST-WT E7). In addition, a sample was also incubated with deoxycholate (DOC) prior to the assay. The positions of the E2F-Cyclin A complex and the E2F-Rb complex, as well as the position of free E2F, are indicated.

Addition of the control glutathione-S-transferase (GST) protein to the extract did not alter either of the E2F complexes. In contrast, addition of the WT E7-GST fusion protein eliminated the E2F-Rb complex. Addition of the  $\Delta$ DLYC mutant of E7, which deletes critical amino acid sequence involved in Rb binding (not shown), did not dissociate the E2F-Rb complex. These data therefore demonstrate that the E7 protein can dissociate the E2F-Rb complex, dependent on the E7 domain known to be involved in Rb binding (K. Munger et al., EMBO J. 8, 4099-4105 (1989)). It is also evident from the assay in Fig. 7 that the E7 protein had only a modest effect on the E2F-Cyclin A complex, in contrast to the efficient dissociation of the E2F complex containing the Rb protein. Whether this is an intrinsic property of the E7 protein or reflects the in vitro assay is not clear at this time.

A recent study has analyzed a series of HPV-positive and HPV-negative human cervical carcinoma cell lines for the state of the RB1 gene. See M. Scheffner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 88, 5523-5527 (1991). These studies demonstrated that the HPV-positive cervical cancer cells expressing E7 possessed a normal, wild type Rb protein. In contrast, the HPV-negative cell lines that did not express E7, contained mutant pRb, thus providing strong evidence for the role of Rb inactivation, either by mutation or through its association with E7, in the genesis of these tumors. If regulation of the E2F transcription factor by complex formation is a normal function of RB1 then one might expect to find disruptions

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of E2F-Rb complexes in these carcinoma cell lines. An analysis of E2F in these cell extracts by direct gel retardation was therefore carried out.

Figure 8 shows that the E2F-Rb complex is reduced or absent from a variety of human cervical carcinoma cell lines. Figure 8(A) gives gel retardation assays. Whole cell extracts were prepared from each of the indicated cell lines by known procedures. See S. Chellappan et al., *supra*. The various cell lines are known. See, e.g., M. Scheffner et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88, 5523-5527 (1991). Extracts were prepared from growing cultures. Cell extracts were assayed for E2F binding activity as described in S. Chellappan et al., *supra*. The three panels represent three different assays and in each case, the U937 sample was used as the basis for comparison. Figure 8(B) gives co-immunoprecipitation assays. Cell extracts were incubated with either the cyclin A antiserum or the Rb monoclonal antibody as described in S. Chellappan et al., *supra*, see also M. Mudryj et al., *Cell* 65, 1243-1253 (1991). Immunoprecipitates were washed, incubated with DOC to release E2F, and then E2F binding activity was measured in the supernatant.

As shown in Figure 8A, the E2F-cyclin A complex was detectable in each extract with the exception of HeLa cells in which it was greatly reduced. The E2F-Rb complex was absent from each of the samples with the exception of the SiHa extract where there appeared to be a significant amount of the complex, equal to that found in the U937 extract. Again, this may reflect the low level of E7 expression in SiHa cells. It is also evident from these assays that there are significant amounts of free E2F in each of the cervical carcinoma cell extracts. Indeed, if one compares the amount of free E2F to E2F in a complex, it is clear that in most cases the majority of E2F is uncomplexed. In addition to the ability of E7 to dissociate E2F from the E2F-Rb complex as demonstrated in



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Figure 7, this appearance of free E2F may also reflect the ability of E7 to block the action of an inhibitor of E2F DNA binding, which also appears to involve the Rb protein (S. Bagchi et al., *Cell* 65, 1063-1072 (1991).

5 From these results, we conclude that the E2F-Rb interaction is specifically lost in those cells that express an altered form of the Rb protein or in those cells that express high levels of the HPV E7 protein. Coincident with the loss of the E2F-Rb complex is the increase in  
10 levels of free E2F. The fact that E2F-cyclin A complexes were found in many of the E7-expressing cells suggests that the E7 protein may not efficiently disrupt the E2F-cyclin A interaction, a conclusion consistent with the in vitro dissociation assays of Figure 7.

15 These results were further verified by E2F co-precipitation experiments using antibodies specific for cyclin A or pRb. Previous experiments have shown that E2F is co-immunoprecipitated with the Rb protein from extracts of cells that express a normal, wild type  
20 Rb protein. E2F is also co-precipitated with the cyclin A protein, reflecting the interaction of E2F with cyclin A during S phase of the cell cycle. Examples of such assays are shown in Figure 8B using a U937 cell extract as the source of the E2F-Rb and the E2F-cyclin A complexes.  
25 E2F is clearly detected in immunoprecipitates employing either the Rb antibody or the cyclin A antibody. In sharp contrast to the result with the U937 extract, there was no evidence of the co-immunoprecipitation of E2F with Rb from extracts of C-33A and HT3 cells,  
30 both of which lack a functional Rb protein (Figure 8B). E2F was, however, readily detected in cyclin A immunoprecipitates using these same extracts. Assays for the E2F-Rb complex in the cervical carcinoma cells that possess a normal Rb but express HPV E7 demonstrated a  
35 general lack of the E2F-Rb complex. The one exception was the SiHa cell extract in which E2F was recovered in the Rb-specific immunoprecipitate, although the amount

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was reduced in comparison to that obtained from the U937 extract. Once again, immunoprecipitation of these same extracts with a cyclin A antiserum demonstrated that the E2F-cyclin A interaction persisted in most of the cells, although in some cases the level was reduced (for instance, the HeLa cell sample). Therefore, assays for E2F in the cervical carcinoma extracts, either by direct gel retardation or by co-immunoprecipitation, demonstrate a general loss of the interaction with the Rb protein, a variable reduction in the interaction with cyclin A, and a uniform increase in the level of free E2F.

The results presented here demonstrate that the HPV E7 protein can also disrupt the E2F-Rb complex, dependent on the domain homologous to conserved region 2 of adenovirus E1A. Perhaps of most significance is the observation that the E2F-Rb complex is absent from most of the cervical carcinoma cell lines that express E7, thus providing in vivo evidence for the action of E7 to disrupt E2F-Rb. Moreover, the analysis of the human cervical carcinoma cell lines described here supports the hypothesis that the disruption of the E2F-Rb complex, either through the action of the HPV E7 protein or through mutation of the Rb protein, is an important event in the genesis of human cervical cancer.

The foregoing examples are illustrative of the present invention, and are not to be construed as limiting thereof. The invention is defined by the following claims, with equivalents of the claims to be included therein.

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## THAT WHICH IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A diagnostic assay for detecting the oncogenic state of cells, with respect to the action of the Rb protein, in a human or animal subject, comprising:  
collecting a cell sample from said subject; and  
then

detecting free E2F or the E2F-Rb complex in said cell sample, the presence of free E2F or the E2F-Rb complex indicating the oncogenic state of said cells.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are selected from the group consisting of cervical, retina, bone, lung, bladder, prostate, mammary, and white blood cells.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are cervical cells.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are retina cells.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are bone cells.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are lung cells.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are prostate cells.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are mammary tissue cells.

9. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are white blood cells.

10. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cells are human cells.

11. A method according to claim 1, wherein said detecting step is carried out by an assay procedure selected from the group consisting of immunoassay, affinity binding assay, and gel retardation assay.

12. A method according to claim 1, wherein said subject is a human subject.

13. A method according to claim 1, wherein said subject has not previously been diagnosed as carrying cancer.

14. A method according to claim 1, wherein said cell sample is collected from a tissue suspected of harboring a cancer.

15. An in vitro assay for screening test compounds for the ability to inhibit the oncogenic activation of cells, comprising:

adding a test compound to an aqueous solution containing a complex of the Retinoblastoma (Rb) protein and a viral oncoprotein, which viral oncoprotein is capable of disrupting complex formation between said Rb protein and the E2F transcription factor; then

adding the E2F transcription factor to the aqueous solution; and then

detecting the formation of a complex of the Rb protein and the E2F transcription factor.

16. A method according to claim 15, wherein said viral oncoprotein is selected from the group consisting of adenovirus and human papillomavirus viral oncoproteins.

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17. A method according to claim 15, wherein said viral oncoprotein is the E7 viral oncoprotein.

18. A method according to claim 15, wherein said detecting step is carried out by an assay procedure selected from the group consisting of immunoassay, affinity binding assay, and gel retardation assay.

19. A bioassay for screening test compounds for the ability to inhibit the oncogenic activation of cells, comprising:

contacting a test compound to a cell capable of producing a complex of the Retinoblastoma (Rb) protein and the E2F transcription factor, and wherein said cell contains a virus expressing a viral oncoprotein capable of disrupting said complex; and then

detecting the loss of free E2F in said cells, and the appearance of the E2F-Rb complex, the appearance of the E2F-Rb complex indicating the loss of oncogenic activation of said cells by the test compound.

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein said cells are human cells.

21. A method according to claim 19, wherein said virus is selected from the group consisting of adenovirus and human papillomavirus.

22. A method according to claim 19, wherein said cells are human cervical cells and said virus is human papillomavirus.

23. A method according to claim 19, wherein said contacting step is carried out *in vitro* in an aqueous solution.

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24. A method according to claim 19, wherein said detecting step is carried out by an assay procedure selected from the group consisting of immunoassay, affinity binding assay, and gel retardation assay.

25. A method for detecting the oncogenic activation of a cell caused by a mutation in the E2F gene sequence in a human or animal subject, said method comprising:

collecting a sample cell from said subject;  
then

amplifying the E2F gene sequence in said sample cell; and then

detecting the presence or absence of a mutation in said E2F gene sequence which prevents the E2F transcription factor coded for by said gene sequence from binding to the retinoblastoma protein, the presence of such mutation indicating the oncogenic activation of said cell.

26. A method according to claim 25, wherein said amplifying step is carried out by the polymerase chain reaction process.

27. A method according to claim 25, wherein said cell is selected from the group consisting of cervical, retina, bone, lung, bladder, prostate, mammary, and white blood cells.

28. A method according to claim 25, wherein said subject is a human subject.

29. A method according to claim 25, wherein said subject has not previously been diagnosed as carrying cancer.

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30. A method according to claim 25, wherein said sample cell is collected from a tissue suspected of harboring a cancer.

31. An assay for detecting compounds useful for inhibiting cell proliferation, comprising:

combining a test compound with a solution containing E2F and a DNA sequence which binds E2F, and then

detecting whether or not said test compound inhibits the binding of E2F to said DNA sequence, the inhibition of binding indicating that said compound may be useful for inhibiting cell proliferation.

32. An assay according to claim 31, wherein said DNA sequence is radiolabelled and said detecting step is carried out by scoring for specific binding by gel retardation assay.

33. An assay according to claim 31, wherein said DNA sequence comprises an E2F-dependent promoter operatively associated with a reporter gene, and said detecting step is carried out by detecting the level of expression of said reporter gene.

34. An assay according to claim 33, wherein said reporter gene is a chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene.

35. An assay according to claim 33, wherein said detecting step is carried out *in vivo* in a cell carrying said DNA sequence.

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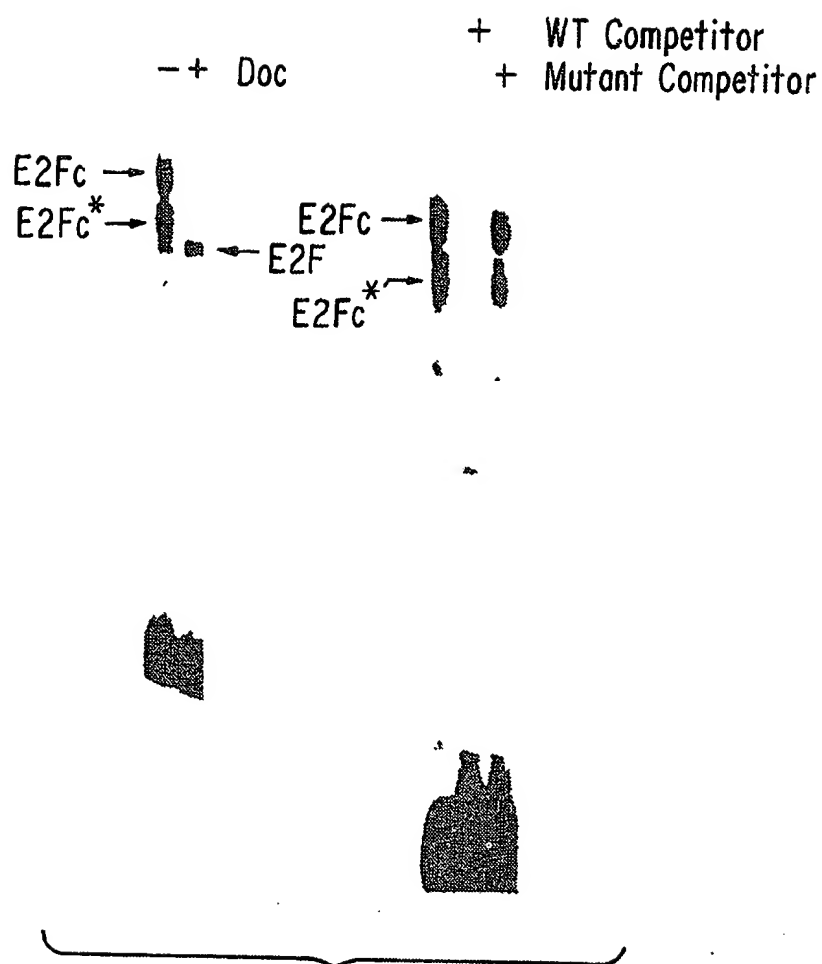


FIG. 1



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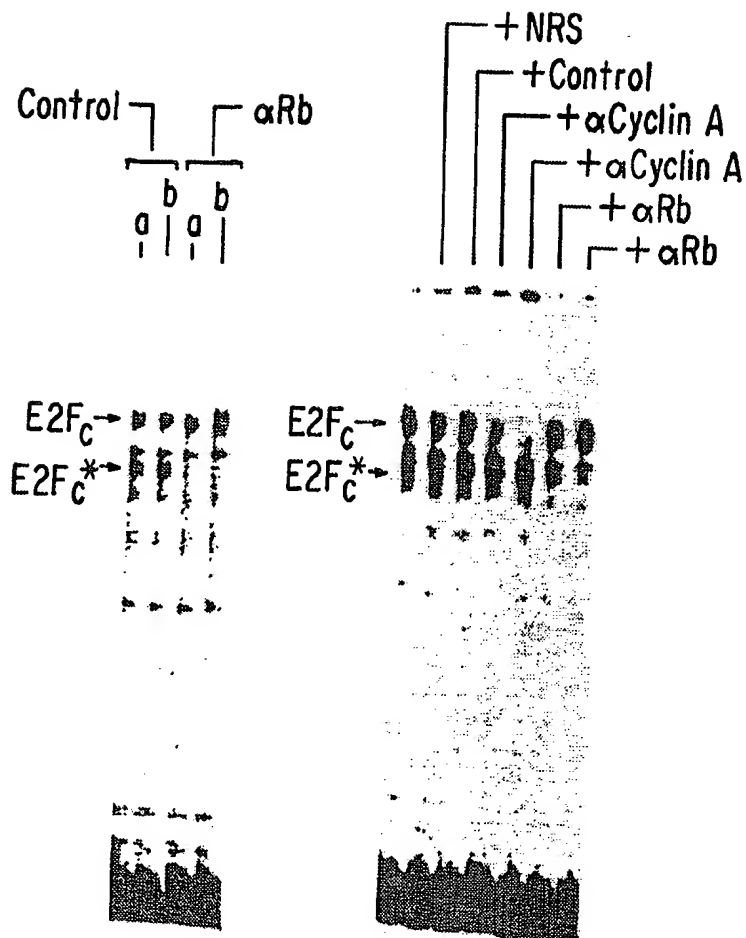


FIG. 2A

FIG. 2B

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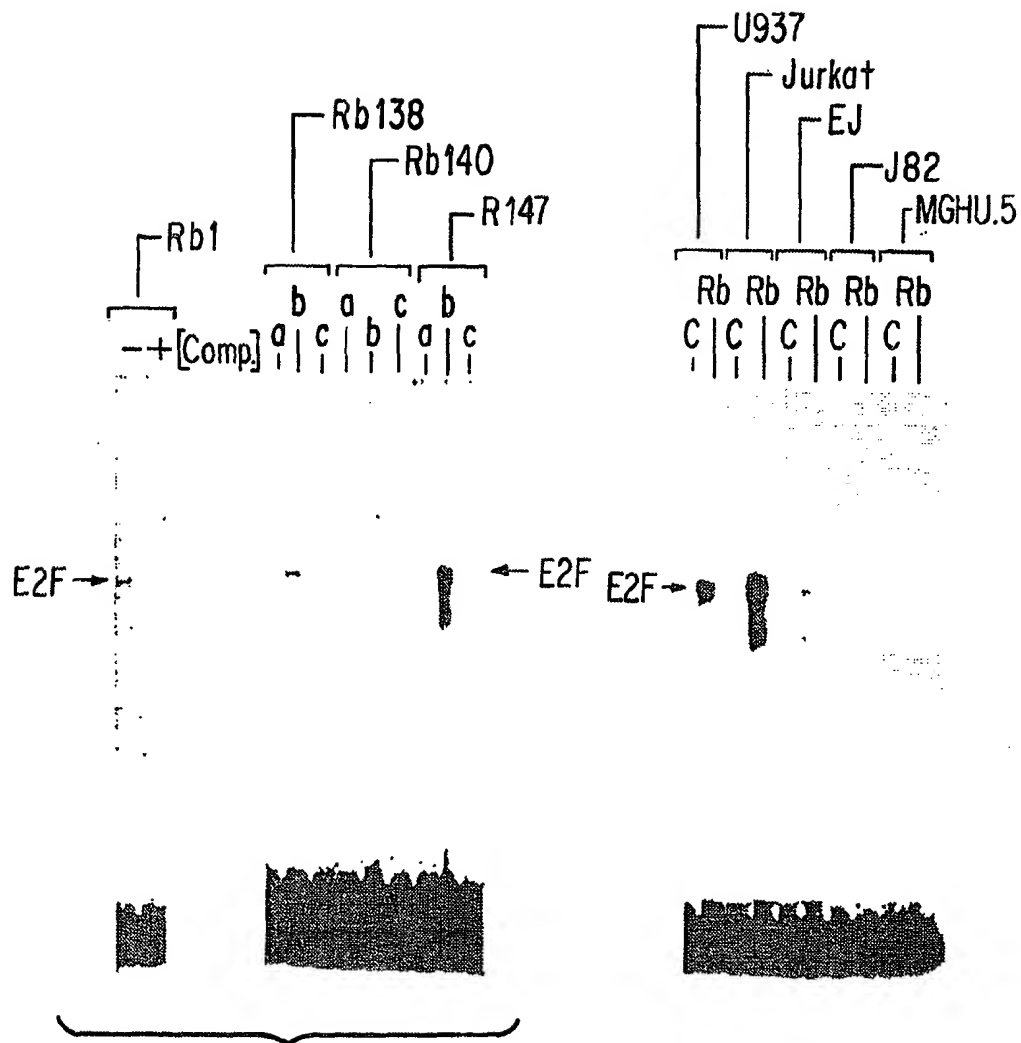


FIG. 3A

FIG. 3B

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FIG. 4A

FIG. 4B

FIG. 4C

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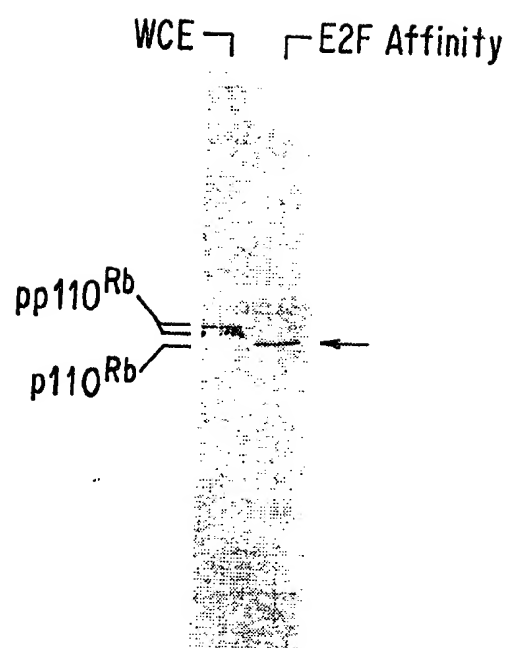


FIG. 5

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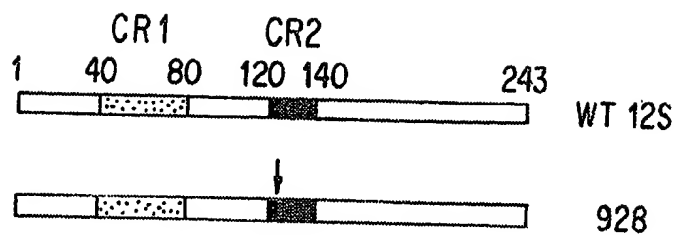


FIG. 6A

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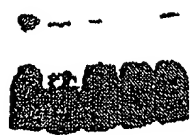
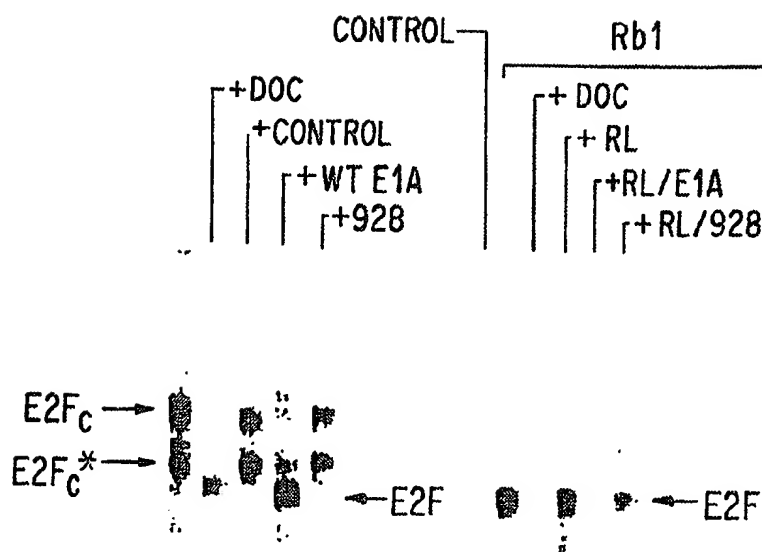


FIG. 6B



FIG. 6C

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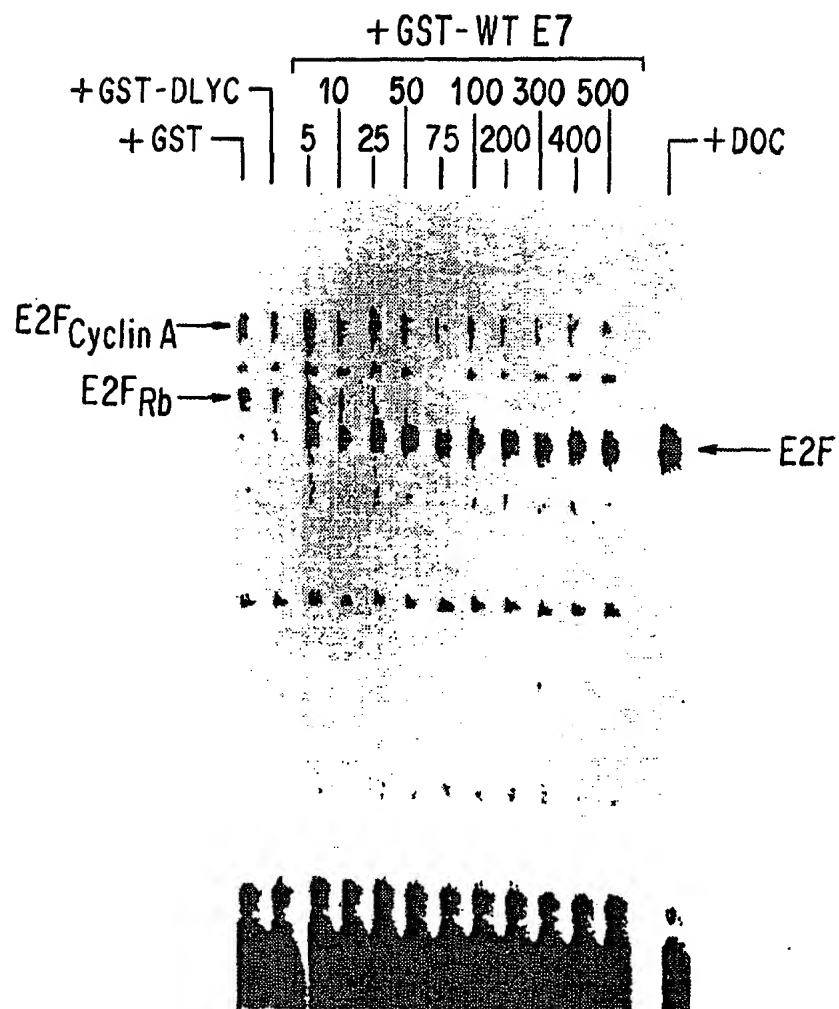


FIG. 7

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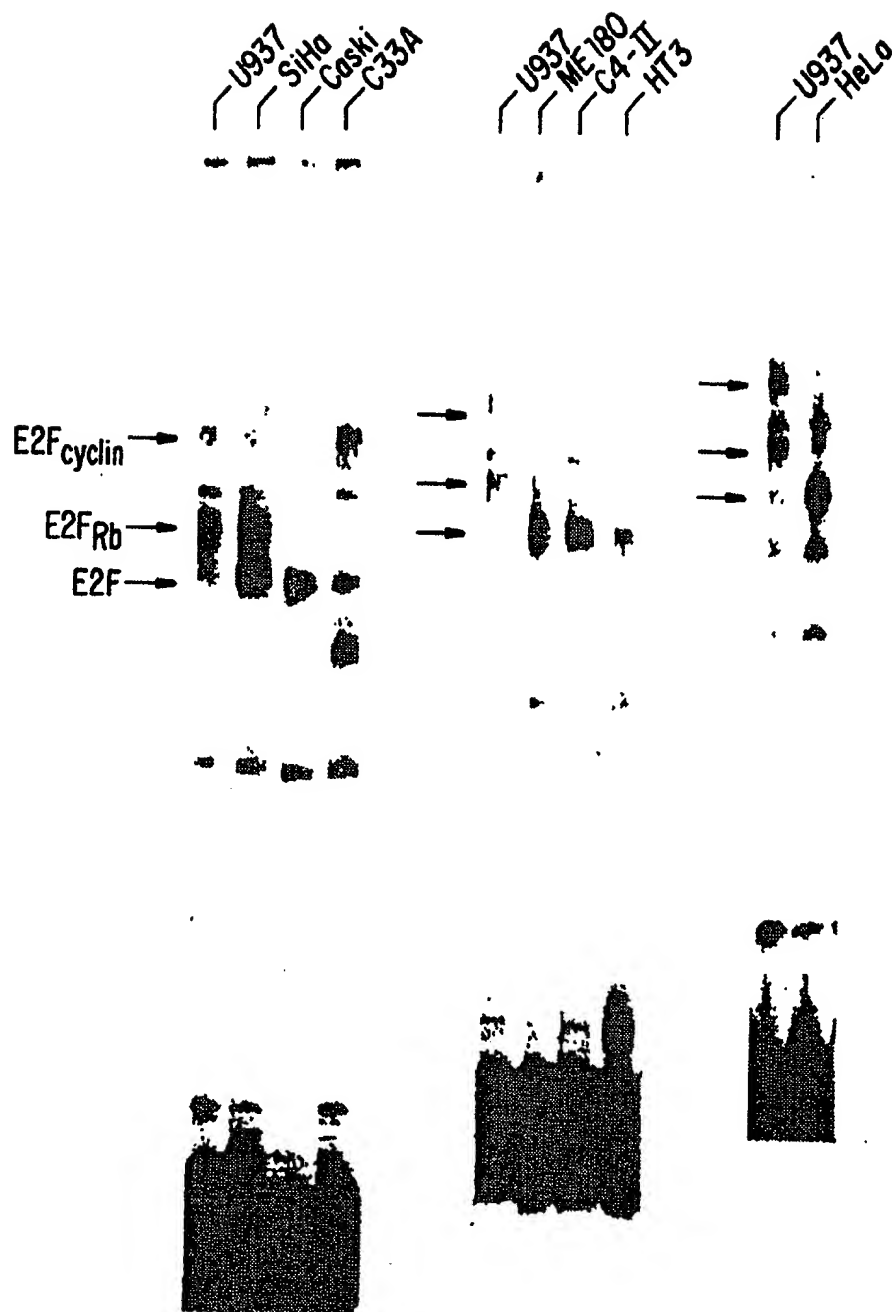


FIG. 8A



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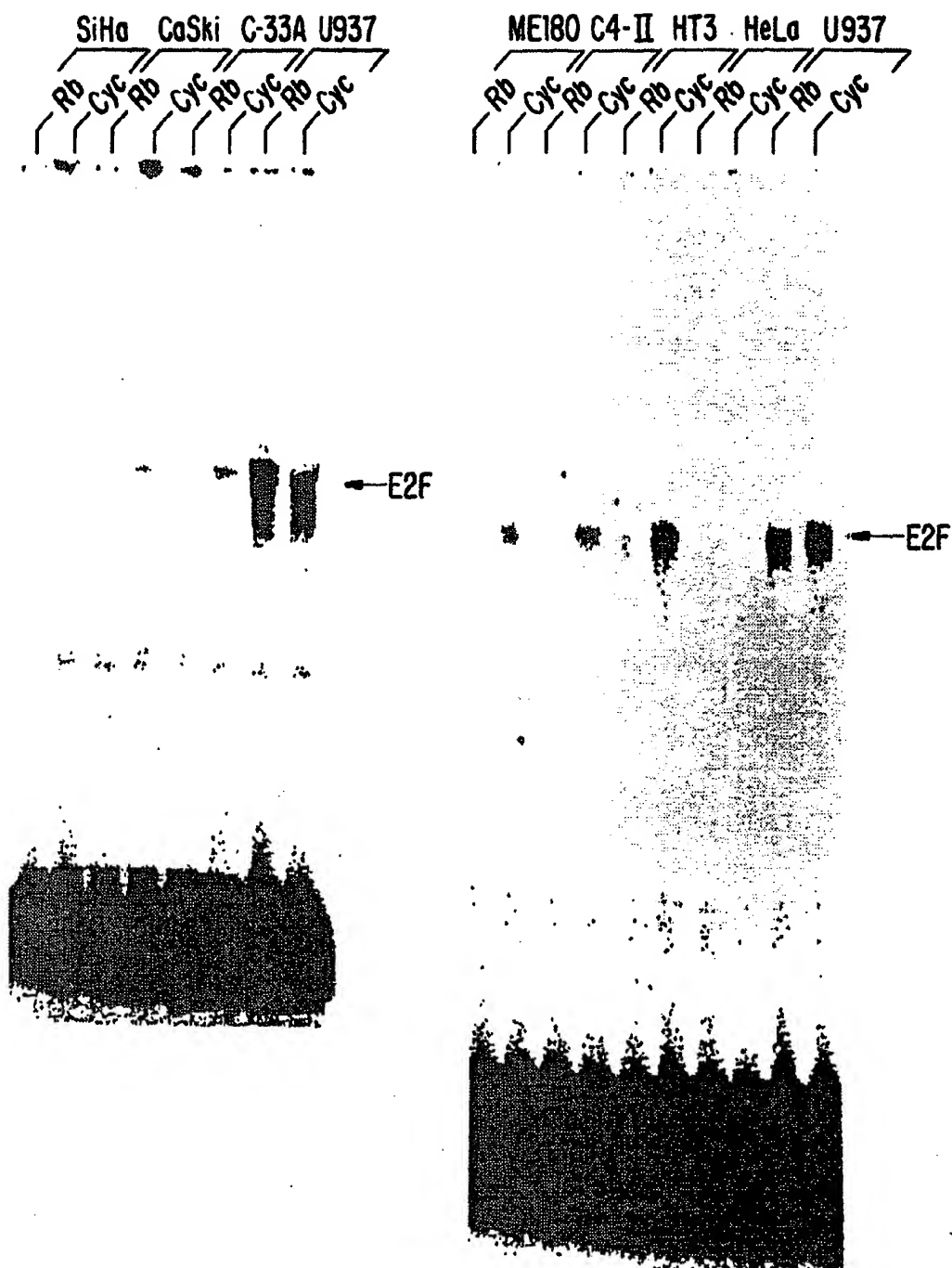


FIG. 8B

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

 International application No.  
 PCT/US93/00991

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) :IPC(5): C12Q 1/68, 1/70, 1/00; A61K 35/14; C07H 17/00

US CL :US.CL.: 435/6, 5, 7.1, 7.23; 530/387.1; 536/23.1, 24.33

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : US.CL.: 435/6, 5, 7.1, 7.23; 530/387.1; 536/23.1, 24.33

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, CA, MEDLINE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Cell, Volume 65, issued 14 June 1991, Bagachi et al., "The retinoblastoma protein copurifies with E2F-1 and E1a-regulated inhibitor of transcription factor E2F", pages 1063-1072, see entire document.	1-24, 31-35
X Y	Cell, Volume 65, issued 14 June 1991, Chellappan et al., "The E2F transcription factor is a cellular target for the RB protein", pages 1053-1061, see entire document.	1-24 31-35
A	Cell, Volume 45, issued 25 April 1986, Kovesdi et al., "Identification of a cellular transcription factor involved in E1A trans-activation", pages 219-228.	1-35

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*E* earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z*	document member of the same patent family
*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 MAY 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

19 MAY 1993

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MIGUEL ESCALLON PH.D.

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US93/00991

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	The EMBO Journal, Volume 8, No.13, issued 1989, Munger et al., "Complex formation of human papilloma virus E7 proteins with the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor gene product", pages 4099-4105, see entire document.	1-35
A	Nature, Volume 334, issued 14 July 1988, Whyte et al., "Association between an oncogene and an anti-oncogen: The adenovirus E1A proteins bind to the retinoblastoma gene product", pages 124-129.	1-35
Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Volume 87, issued April 1990, Horowitz et al., "Frequent inactivation of the retinoblastoma anti-oncogene is restricted to a subset of human tumor cells", pages 2775-2779, see entire document.	1-35
A	Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Volume 86, issued 1989, Hiebert et al., "E1A-dependent trans-activation of the human MYC promoter is mediated by the E2F factor", pages 3594-3598.	1-35
A	Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Volume 88, issued July 1991, Scheffner et al., "The state of the p53 and retinoblastoma in human cervical carcinoma cell lines", pages 5523-5527.	1-35
A	Cell, Volume 56, No. 67, issued 1989, Whyte et al., "Cellular targets for transformation by the adenovirus E1a proteins", pages 67-75.	1-35
Y	Science, Volume 243, No. 934, issued 17 February 1989, Dyson et al., "The human papilloma virus-16 E7 oncoprotein is able to bind to the retinoblastoma gene product", pages 934-936, see entire document.	1-35
<del>X</del>	Science, Volume 243, No.934, issued 17 February 1989,	<u>25-30</u>
Y	Horowitz et al., "Points mutational inactivation of the retinoblastoma antioncogene", pages 937-940, see entire document.	1-24, 31-35
Y	Molecular and Cell Biology, Volume 9, No.2, issued February 1989, Yee et al., "The adenovirus-inducible factor E2F stimulates transcription after specific DNA binding", pages 578-585, see entire document.	1-35

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US93/00991

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Nature, Volume 351, issued 06 June 1991, Bandara et al., "Adenovirus E1a prevents the retinoblastoma gene product from complexing with cellular transcription factor", pages 494-497, see entire document.	1-24, 31-35
A	Cell, Volume 65, issued 28 June 1991, Mudryj et al., "Cell cycle regulation of the E2F transcription factor involves an interaction with cyclin A", pages 1243-1253.	1-35